

Published

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APRIL  
1928

# Scoutcraft

VOL. 8

NO. 4



*In This Issue* ~ "GUARDIANS OF THE SEA"

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## Appearance

You fellows appearing in the Official Uniform—with Neckerchiefs correctly worn, similarity in Stockings, Shoes, and Scout Hats—can touch the civic pride of your Community as no troop can, however excellent its Scouting is otherwise.

Prepare for the spring Hikes; buy official equipment, so there will be a similarity in dress among the fellows of your troop.

**Your Official Outfitter has  
the Correct Merchandise**

APRIL  
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## Guardians of The Sea



**A**LMOST everyone who has visited the sea, has been attracted and interested by the light houses which serve as guides for sea-faring men. This interest is well deserved. Without these beacons, which warn of many types of danger, countless ships would be lost and many brave men lose their lives. In picture, or in fact, you have seen the stately columns of stone or concrete which support the light. Very likely the sight of them has brought to your mind visions of wild and stormy nights, ships in distress and the heroic deeds of brave men.

Lights, as guides to navigation, are as essential to the sailor as street lights are to the folks who stay on dry land. They tell him that he is nearing a coast line, they warn of dangerous channels, of rocks that would rip the bottom out of any ship and of treacherous sands that invite disaster.

In the very early days men sought to make navigation safer by lighting crude beacons, or bonfires, on the shore. Realizing the need to make the illumination visible at a greater distance, they then began to erect towers of stone. On top of these they kindled a fire of oak logs. Such a tower is said to have been erected on the island of Pharos. It was 100 feet in height and stood on a cliff which was itself 490 feet above sea level. Later on coal displaced wood and was considered a great advance. Candles followed and these in turn were displaced by oil lamps. These are still used in some places, although oil-gas and acetylene are most generally employed. In certain localities electric light is also taken advantage of.

Owing to the curvature of the earth's surface the distance at which a light may be observed, depends on its height. A light 10 feet high, for instance, is visible for 8.06 miles, while from an altitude of 1,000 feet it may be seen for 40.72 miles.

Lights at certain points along the coast are called "making" lights. This name was given them because they are the first ones which a sailor sees when he is "making" the land. Such lights are always very high and very powerful and can be seen at great distances. "Making" lights are in service at such ports as Fastnet Rock, off the coast of Ireland, Cape Race, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and Navesink at the entrance to New York harbor.

In addition to these are the lights which mark some particular danger such as rocks, shallow water, etc. These go by the name of "warning" lights.

"Coasting" lights are located along the coast lines of various countries and by their aid the sailor is able to steer a straight course without getting too near land. On a reasonably clear night there is always one in view.

It often happens, of course, that a light is erected to serve a double purpose; that is, it serves both as a "Guiding Lamp" and a "Making Lamp."

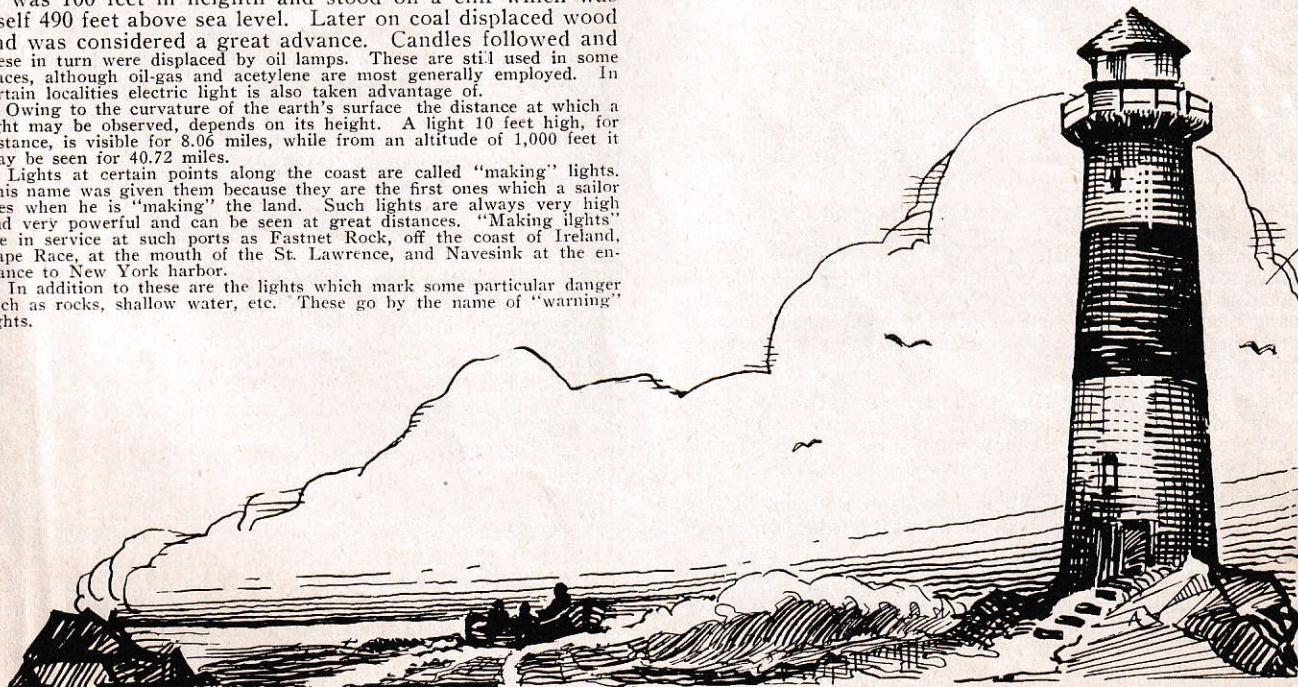
Besides the lights already mentioned, there are "Leading" lights which lead vessels up channels or into harbors, and the "Port" lights which mark the ends of piers, jetties, etc.

All of the larger and more important lights are of the revolving type. Instead of a steady light they show a series of flashes. This flashing effect is caused by an "optical apparatus" which revolves inside the lantern. There is a difference in the duration of the flashes of the various lights and a mariner who knows the code can thus estimate the position of his ship.

In addition to lighthouses built along the coast, there are also lights maintained on ships which are anchored at danger spots where it would be impossible to erect a permanent structure of stone or steel. While the light on a lightship is usually small as compared to those on shore, it is never the less visible at a considerable distance. No doubt the lightship has grown from just an ordinary small ship, with a lamp hung upon the mast, to the present efficient vessel. The lightship of today is often self-operating and may be left unattended for long periods of time. In addition to powerful lights, such ships are equipped with fog horns and many life saving devices.

The men who operate the lighthouses deserve much praise. Those on shore have a fairly easy time, but those on duty at isolated islands, or barren rocks, lead a lonely existence. They frequently are without the company of their fellow men for many months at a time.

The End



# LOG OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT

*3rd Installment, by Steve Ram*

THE ship lay at anchor in East Anchor Cove. Captain Joseph, the ice-pilot and whaler, raised his glasses and peered intently to leeward, and sang out, "there she blows!" All eyes turned where he pointed, and a pod of twenty-five killer whales could be seen. The whaleboat, which had been kept in readiness for chase, was lowered, and shoved off with her crew of five. Sail was made, and away she went on her ear, heeling to the fresh quartering breeze.

The Captain cleared his harpoon and line, and calmly awaited the ordeal. In a short while we were among them. The Captain, his knee braced in the chock and hands firmly gripping his "iron," waited till we were within two fathoms of a large bull, when he lounged for the thrust, only to see the whale sound and disappear.

This species of whale, familiarly known to the natives as "devil-fish," are very vicious and cunning, and have never been captured with a hand iron. A case is known in which they devoured horses and men, who were stranded on an ice floe. The whales breached through the water onto the ice, breaking it with their weight; the rest was easily accomplished.

Now, getting back to the story—a few more spouts were chased, but we couldn't get "on" to any. The "fish" had meanwhile been working up to weather, when, of one accord, they bounded away right in the wind's eye, at a merry clip. They sensed there was something amiss, and were gallied. The sheets were flattened and we beat back against the wind four miles to the schooner. Otto was appointed main sheet man, and I, the boatsteerer.

At the town of Dutch Harbor, the native name of which is Iliuliuk, fuel and water were taken aboard. This town, which is composed chiefly of Aleuts and Russians from Asia, is the Coast Guard Naval Base for that portion of the globe. Here we fell in with the friendly crew of the Coast Guard Patrol Cutter, "Haida." A lot of tall "gamming" ensued, the outcome of which was a baseball game. They licked us, but we squared accounts by having Jack Holbrook win a wrestling match with their 240 lb. bo's'n; little Jack weighed only 185 lbs., but he carried off the championship of a goodly part of the world.

Four bells of the next morning watch found us anchored off Bogoslof Island, on which is parked an active volcano. The charts showed the island to be where it wasn't, for the island moved recently in an eruption. Navigation was restricted to dead reckoning, for a heavy fog set in, the typical Bering Sea atmosphere. The Old Man's navigation was so thorough, however, that when the fog lifted, we were within a mile of the island.

The motor-launch was lowered in an attempt to land, but the surf was running too strongly. We were sort of glad to get away from this ominous-appearing furnace, for it looked as though any minute it would belch forth its terror.

Bogoslof Island was left behind, and we squared off for the Pribylofs, harboring protected reservations for over 250,000 fur seals.

On our departure from the Pribylofs, sail was made, including the main trys'l, and we averaged a speed of 9 knots the next day, under canvas. Soon we experienced some of the weather the Bering Sea is noted for; the wind was blowing strong, and a heavy sea running. The jib and trys'l had to come in, and it was quite a job for three men, as one

was at the wheel and one was laid up with a bum knee. The canvas was wet and cold, and hard as sheet-iron (the jib was of No. 1 and the trys'l of No. 00 canvas).

That evening "Sparks" received an S. O. S. call from the trading schooner, "Charles Brower," a three poster, that went on the rocks on St. Lawrence Island about twenty miles away, during low tide. The Northern Light proceeded to her rescue with all possible speed. As the grounds were neared where she struck we slowed the engines, and proceeded with the utmost caution as a dense fog prevailed, and the water hereabouts was studded with shoals and sharp rocks.

As the fog lifted she came into view. The tide, aided by a favorable wind, floated her off, but not without a price, for a long jagged piece of timber floated along her side, and proved to be her keel. It was a lucky thing for her that the Bering sea is very shallow, for the swell, had it not almost subsided, would have ground her to pieces against the sharp reef. She was able to limp into Nome for repairs.

After refueling and provisioning at Nome we started out for our dash to Wrangell Island, in the Arctic Ocean. With us were two Eskimo guides and hunters, with their bidarkas and kayaks. The wind was Southerly, with a moderate swell from the Sou'east. The glass had been falling all day.

At the break of the watches, 2 bells of the first dog watch, the port watch had just gone below when the cry "All hands on deck!" was heard. We jumped up immediately. The boats were rigged in and lashed down. Next, the forestays'l was taken in and the laborious task of double-reefing the fores'l begun. The ship had to be luffed in order to do this, and the jerking of the boom as the sail wildly thrashed in the wind threatened to throw everybody on it into the sea. The heavy sleet and cold helped make the job more difficult.

Just after the last reef-point was hove taut, the boltrope on the leach, reef cringle parted, and with a report like that of a cannon, the straining canvas split in two, from leach to luff. There was nothing left to do but fist the heavy canvas and take another reef. The wind was almost of hurricane force, but the Northern Light rode the angry billows like a bird, except for an occasional graybeard which came aboard and sent the deck cargo adrift, and flooded the wheelhouse.

This completed, we hove to on the port tack, under close reefed fores'l, with the leeward engine running ahead at half-speed. By the time all this was finished it was time for the port watch to be on deck again. As this was an "all hands" job the Captain gave orders to "Splice the Main Brace."

We were now out of the Bering Sea and in the Arctic Ocean. Soon heavy ice was encountered. The fores'l was furled and we maneuvered through the ice under power. The anchor was soon dropped, one mile off the cold, barren, Siberian coast. A few umiaks came alongside, their occupants wishing to trade, but, as the Russian Government doesn't allow trading we made them presents of bright cloth, tobacco, tea, and sugar.

(To be continued)

# The EAGLE

*by ~ ~ ~  
DALE HATHWAY*

## *A Serial Story of Aviation and Scout Heroism~*

**PART THREE**

During the weeks that followed, Jack and his new friend, Frank Speedwell, better known as the Eagle, spent most of their time together. Originally Frank's offer to help Jack go in search of the golden idol was prompted by two reasons; first: the wish to repay, to as large an extent as possible, the debt he owed him for saving his life; second: the love for adventure which the quest promised to provide in great abundance. Soon, however, a third reason made itself felt. The Eagle developed a genuine liking for Jack. He could not help but like this clean-cut youngster, so sound in mind and body, so brave when danger threatened and yet modest enough to disclaim praise. Jack, on his part, never ceased to marvel at the good fortune which had thrown the course of their lives together. Through a strange avenue of fate, he had secured for a friend, a man who was a national hero, who every boy in America longed to meet. In addition, he was now assured a means of carrying out the strange quest left to him by his father.

Jack had no easy task in convincing his mother that she should allow him to go. If his companion, in the proposed adventure, had been any one else than the Eagle, no amount of argument would have converted her. However, like every one else she had high regard and the utmost confidence in Frank Speedwell. She felt that if her son would be safe with any one it would be with him. Finally after Frank had come to the house several times with Jack, and had promised her that he would guard her son from all possible harm, she finally gave her consent.

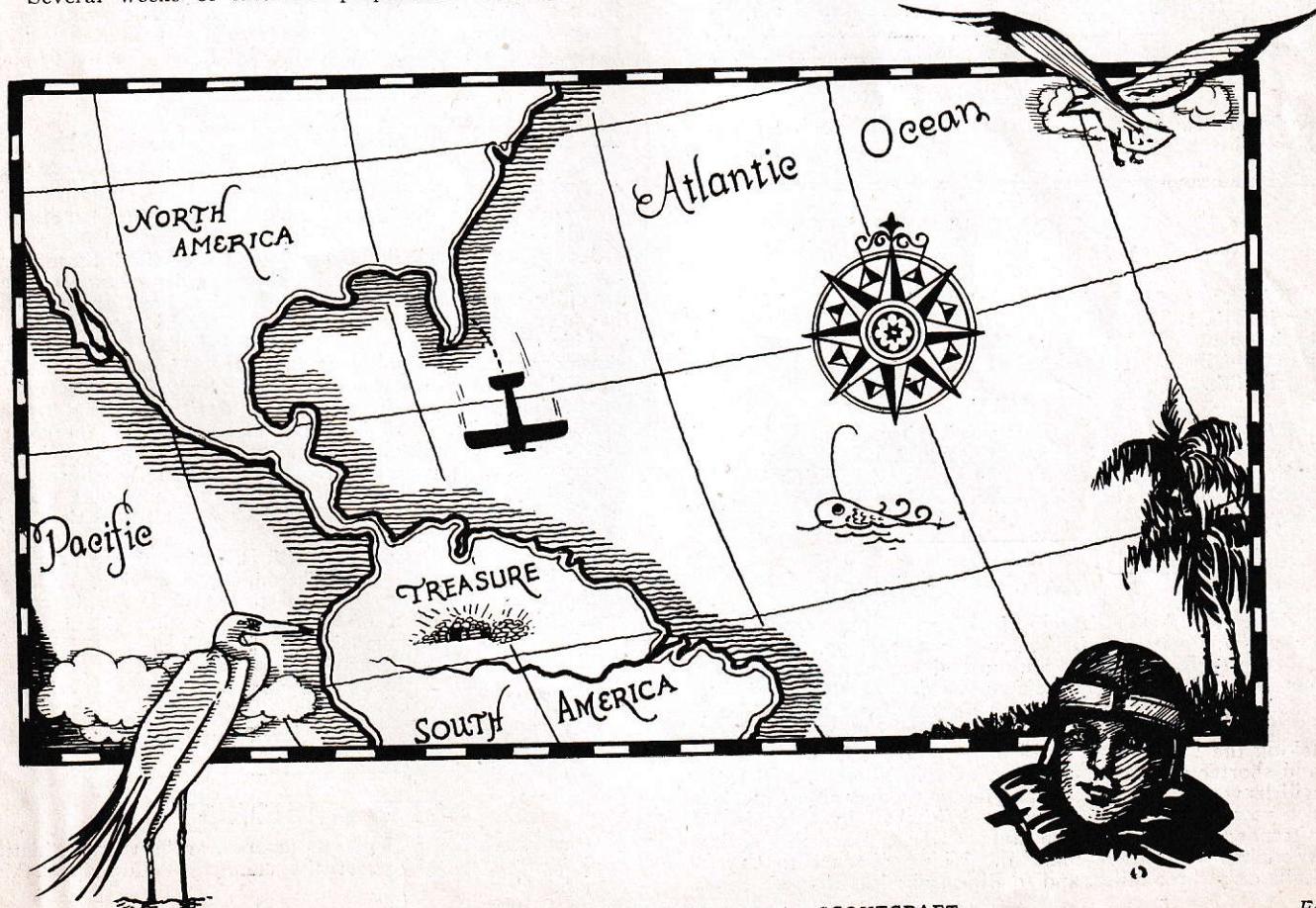
Several weeks of intensive preparation followed. The

Eagle left nothing to chance. It was one of the secrets of his success that he was thorough in everything he did. No detail was too small to be overlooked. Two rifles and two revolvers constituted their means of protection. Scout knives and axes were selected as being the most convenient to carry and having the greatest utility. A tent made of light weight water proof material was chosen. They limited themselves strictly to necessities because Frank's plane was not constructed to carry large quantities of baggage.

For an hour or so each day the Eagle took Jack up into the air to teach him how to fly. At first they used a borrowed plane of standard design that was stationed at the field for instruction purposes. It was a two seater and had a dual control. An extra stick was located in the rear cockpit so that the instructor could instantly correct an error made by his pupil. At first Jack was somewhat nervous. He seemed to have a natural sort of air sense, however, and soon learned to navigate the ship in a manner that won praise from Frank. The hours that he spent in the air were a never ending source of delight. While aloft he felt free from all of the petty troubles and worries that beset him while on the ground. Alone in the vast spaces of the sky he felt humble and not the least self-important.

The night before their departure found Jack and the Eagle in the latter's quarters at the field. They were bending over a table and their entire attention was given to a large map of South America. This would accompany them on their trip and on it was marked in red ink the route they intended to follow.

(Continued on page seven)



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## CITY WIDE COURT OF REVIEW

### APRIL

EAGLE and PALM Court of Review, WEDNESDAY, April 25th, at SCOUT HEADQUARTERS, 37 South Wabash Avenue, Room 905, at 6:30 P. M. APPLICATIONS must be filed at HEADQUARTERS on WEDNESDAY, April 18th.

### MAY

EAGLE and PALM Court of Review, WEDNESDAY, May 30th, at SCOUT HEADQUARTERS, 37 South Wabash Avenue, Room 905, at 6:30 P. M. APPLICATIONS must be filed at HEADQUARTERS on WEDNESDAY, May 23rd.

## NEW TRANSPORTATION

ALL ABOARD SCOUTS! We're off on a special train or perhaps two special trains for Owasippe. The Pere Marquette Railroad has approached our organization with the proposition of furnishing special all-steel trains to transport our Scouts to Owasippe, and have assured us of most excellent service. There are several advantages in taking the train, two of which are: shorter hours of travel, and shorter distances to hike to camp. These special trains will leave the Grand Central Station around nine o'clock in the morning and will arrive at Whitehall by three in the afternoon. Trains will be stopped three miles this side of Whitehall which will make the hiking distance to Crystal Lake only three miles, and to Blue Lake less than six miles.

## CAMP PERIODS

- First Period—June 25th to July 7th.
- Second Period—July 9th to July 21st.
- Third Period—July 23rd to Aug. 4th.
- Fourth Period—August 6th to August 18th.
- Fifth Period—August 20th to September 1st.

## SPECIAL FEATURES AT CAMP

Scouts crave adventure. They appreciate participating in an activity that contains a thrill. With this in mind, special features are being arranged for each period at camp. Some of these specialties are as follows:

- First Period—Fourth of July Celebration.
- Second Period—Indian Pageants.
- Third Period—Circus.
- Fourth Period—Barbecue.
- Fifth Period—Treasure Hunt.

The wise Scout as soon as he begins to think of camp, decides the period that he will attend. You know the camp dates—you know the special features, and you certainly know the good time in store for you. Get busy now and register.

## WANTED—CAMP LEADERS

Here's a chance for the old-timers. We'll need on our staff this season, nature leaders, handicraft leaders, and hike-masters. If you feel qualified to hold down any of these jobs, drop in at Headquarters and fill out an application.

## HARMONICA INSTRUCTION

Many Scouts aspire to be an expert "Blow To Me and From Me" musician. In other words, they would like to be able to play a harmonica, that little instrument which fits so well into campfire programs, hikes, and other occasions when a piano or saxophone is impractical.

Scouts at camp this year will have an opportunity to learn to play a harmonica. The Hohner Harmonica Company is sending one of its experts to be in camp the entire season to give lessons to Scouts who desire to learn to play the harmonica.

## NEW CAMP FOR EXPERIENCED CAMPERS

Husky Chicago Scouts, 15 years of age or over, and at least First Class, will have the opportunity of enjoying a real adventure in the new camp which is being established on Hiawatha Beach for experienced campers.

Many large councils throughout the United States are promoting, in conjunction with their regular council camps, an older boys' camp. Wherever one has been promoted it has been accepted with a great deal of enthusiasm.

This camp will be under the leadership of trained camp directors who are specialists in their various departments. Special emphasis will be placed on Merit Badge advancement. The program, in addition to Merit Badge work, will deal with project work in advanced Campcraft, Pioneering, Nature, Sea Scouting, and Indian Lore. Upon arriving, Scouts will sign up for one of these divisions, where they will have a greater opportunity to gain knowledge of the particular phase of Woodcraft and Campcraft in which they are most interested.

This camp will be supplied with special equipment for use in such activities as overnight hiking, canoeing, archery, sailing, etc. It is also planned to establish a rifle range under the supervision of an expert, so that Scouts may qualify for the Marksmanship Merit Badge.

The program for this camp is, of course, being set up to appeal primarily to the older Scouts and more experienced campers.

A great time is in store for those Scouts who plan to attend.

## NEW EQUIPMENT

More handicraft tools, boats, canoes, archery and athletic equipment, etc., will greet the camper at Owasippe this season.

## CAMP FEES

Camp fees for Scouts this season are as follows:  
 \$14.00 each for 8 or more Scouts registered with adult leader before May 15th.  
 \$15.00 each for 8 or more Scouts registered with adult leader after May 15th.  
 \$16.00 each for all Scouts registering individually or in small groups.  
 \$16.00 each for all Scouts remaining in camp an additional period.  
 \$20.00 each for the Advanced Camp at Hiawatha Beach.  
 \$19.00 each. The Advanced Camp fee can be reduced \$1.00 by registering with 8 or more of the troop as a troop unit previous to May 15th.  
 \$15.00 each. This fee applies to the wives or members of Scout Officials' families who desire to spend an enjoyable two weeks at the Family Camp. Children 3 to 8 years—\$7.50—exclusive of transportation, which is \$3.00 round trip.  
 \$18.00 for Scouts outside the jurisdiction of Chicago Council registering with an adult leader or as individuals.  
 \$22.00 each for the Advanced Camp—to the Scouts outside of Chicago Council.

All fees for Scouts include transportation.

Camp registrations can be made at Scout Headquarters by depositing \$1.00, balance of fee to be paid on or before day that Scouts leave Chicago for Owasippe. Railroad tickets can be secured at Headquarters at time final payment on camp fee is made.



## HOORAY! IT WILL SOON BE TIME TO LEAVE FOR OWASIPPE

Oh! Boy! Only a few more months until we pack up our duffel bag and strike out for Owasippe. It is sure going to be keen this summer. Camp is getting better each year. Ask any of the old-timers who have been there two or three consecutive summers.

Just "tune in" for a moment on what's in the air. Cantcha just hear that old bugle telling you to get up in the wee hours. Then "Colors," games, and down for the morning dip. Yea bo! Back up the hill for eats, then a big day crammed full of fun, frolic, friendship, and feeds, with lots of Scout tests, n'everything thrown in. It is two weeks of real Scouting full of live adventure, big surprises, and Scouting joys. Then there are all the special period activities, Fourth of July Celebration, Indian Pageants, Circus, Barbecue, Treasure Hunt, and many other good times.

Just be there and you will find all of these "big noises" of our biggest and best summer camp season.

ME FOR OWASIPPE IN 1928!

## PROGRAM

A new set-up of Handicraft, Campcraft, Watercraft, Naturecraft, and Scoutcraft projects is being arranged, which will give all Scouts a great latitude in carrying out in their daily program at camp the things they would like most to do. Special honors and recognition will be given to those Scouts who qualify in these various Crafts.

A number of new and novel hikes are being planned, and with the special activities for each period, there is no doubt but what Owasippe campers will receive very interesting and wholesome experiences in camping.

(THE EAGLE—Continued from page five)

The Eagle was speaking. "We will take it easy, Jack, until we reach South America. We will make short hops and reach the coast of Florida in about three days. There are plenty of good air-ports along the way and we will have no trouble in finding a place to land. Once in Florida, we will go over the plane carefully and tune it up to the last notch. It would be bad medicine to take chances because the next part of our trip will be over hundreds of miles of open water."

"Great fish-hooks," replied Jack. "It all seems like a dream. I can hardly realize that in a few short hours we will be on our way. Several weeks ago I couldn't even figure out a way to get started, let alone finish. Now it all seems so simple. How in the world I am ever going to repay you for your kindness, I do not know."

"It is I who should thank you," said the Eagle. "If you had not saved my life, I would not be here to help you. It is but a little thing I do in return." He placed his hand kindly on Jack's shoulder and continued: "It's getting late, my young friend, and your mother will want to see as much of you as she can before you leave. We had better say goodnight—and don't forget we leave at dawn."

As Jack made his way homeward, he wondered how it would be possible for him to forget the moment that promised to be the biggest in his life. In fact he could think of nothing else. So wrapped up was he in the thought of what tomorrow held in store, that he arrived at home before he knew it. He found himself at the door of the small cottage that sheltered his mother and himself. Opening the door he found her waiting for him and in another moment her arms were around him. He knew then what the Eagle had meant, when he told him not to forget.

The next morning dawned clear and bright, and Jack was on the field early. The Eagle was ahead of him, however, and had completed all arrangements for the start. Their trip having been kept secret, the only spectators present were a few mechanics who were stationed at the field. After a few minutes delay, our two friends entered the snug little cabin and made themselves as comfortable as possible. The great Whirl-Wind motor began its steady roar and the ship trembled like a thing alive. The Eagle examined his instruments carefully and then signaled to the mechanics to stand clear. The ship started down the runway and soon took to the air. They circled the field a few times to gain altitude and then straightened out on their course. The Eagle flew low over Jack's house and Jack could see his mother waving goodby. Suddenly he missed her tremendously. For the first time he fully realized what it would mean to be separated from her perhaps forever. Tears came to his eyes and he fought hard to keep back a sob. There was, however, no turning back. He was launched on a great adventure with a man who had never recognized the word "failure."

\* \* \* \* \*

Let us skip lightly over the first part of our friends trip. They kept strictly to schedule and met with no unusual adventures. After leaving Florida, they ran into several severe storms which shook them about considerably. Here Jack realized that man is but a small thing compared to the forces of nature. The Eagle's coolness and skill brought them through safely, however, and in due time the coast of Brazil came in sight. They landed at one of the more important coast towns and replenished their supply of gasoline. Here they were delayed for several days due to passport and other formalities. Then early one morning they again took to the air and headed inland toward their final goal.

\* \* \* \* \*

Jack noticed that the country over which they were flying changed rapidly in its appearance. Civilization did not seem to extend far inland. Large cities gave way to towns and these in turn to small villages. Many of the latter were simply a gathering of crudely constructed native dwellings. The thick and tangled growth of the jungle made its appearance and as they traveled over it only an occasional open spot, or cleared field was to be seen. Several times the Eagle just skimmed the tree tops in order that they might have a better view of what was underneath. Many strange birds with highly colored plumage flew back and forth. Monkeys swung from limb to limb and once, where the sunlight penetrated, they saw a large herd of Peccaries.

Far off in the distance what appeared to be a ribbon of (Continued on page nine)

## TALK IT OVER WITH YOUR PARENTS

Your parents will probably be making their summer plans soon. So we would advise your talking camp with them at once. You can assure them that Owasippe is more than just a summer camp. It's a Scout Training Camp where emphasis is laid upon every form of out-door life, health, safety, growth, and progress. A camp where the true need of a boy is not overlooked. In addition to the fun and good times that the Scouts enjoy at Owasippe, they receive expert instruction in Scoutcraft.

The leadership at Owasippe cannot be surpassed in any camp of its kind in the United States. The personnel of the various camp staffs is selected because of their excellent character, experience, ability, and understanding of boy nature. The safety and health of the Scouts are carefully watched. A licensed physician is a member of the staff and is at camp at all times.

Each and every parent should not overlook this splendid opportunity to give their boy the benefit of two weeks of Real Inspiration, Recreation, and Exhilaration at Owasippe.

## SPRING CAMP

Pioneer days are not over, even though it is the year 1928! Quite often Scouts state that they would appreciate having an opportunity to experience some of the thrills our pioneer ancestors experienced in building up this section of the country. To those Scouts who feel this way, we wish to tell of the many advantages of attending Spring Camp, for by being a member of this expedition to Owasippe during spring vacation, they will experience many of the thrills the old pioneers met when endeavoring to hew their living cut of the wilderness.

The primary object of our Spring Camp is to take a hundred or more registered First Class Scouts, 15 years of age or over, to Owasippe to place the camps in shape for the thousands of Chicago Scouts who will follow them during the coming camp season.

These pioneer Scouts in spring camp perform all kinds of manual labor. They have plenty of opportunity to handle an axe, and really build, construct, and repair buildings of all types. However, the entire day is not devoted to work as Scouts have the afternoon for their own pleasure and advancement. Ample time and opportunity will be given for qualification in various Merit Badges such as Forestry, Conservation, Pioneering, Cooking, and other outdoor subjects. A number of interesting hikes and canoe trips are being arranged, and with the many lively Scouting games and pleasant campfires, these Spring Campers can expect a most wonderful time.

Spring Campers will leave the Grand Central Station on the Pere Marquette Railroad at 8:45 a. m., Saturday, April 28th, and will return Saturday, May 5th, arriving in Chicago at 9:45 p. m. Stops will be made at South Chicago and 63rd Street for those who live in the southern part of the city.

The entire cost including transportation is \$7.00. A number of boys have already registered. A \$1.00 deposit at Scout Headquarters will hold a place for you.

The first five boys to register for Spring camp were:

Robert Lewin, Troop 646  
Ernest Schmidt, Troop 871  
Frank Vandergoten, Troop 516  
Paul Ehle, Troop 516  
John, Mee, Jr., Troop 516

## FIRST TROOPS TO REGISTER FOR OWASIPPE

Troops No. 422 and No. 423, S. R. Jensen, Scoutmaster, were the first two troops to register for Owasippe, and have reserved one of the choice sites at Camp McDonald. These troops know the value of "Being Prepared" and believe in figuring ahead.

A number of other troops are now registered. Will your troop be next?

## TROOP CAMPING AT OWASIPPE

Here's your chance, fellows, to come to Owasippe as a troop unit. Just think what it means to go camping with eight or more of your gang, accompanied by that real fellow low, your Scoutmaster. Preparations are being made in

each camp so that troops may live as a troop unit while at camp, and carry on a troop program that will build towards better troop morale and spirit, which will carry over the entire year.

You will find, Scouts, that by coming to camp as a troop unit you will have a much better time. More tests will be passed by the boys in your troop if you are accompanied by one of your own leaders. Then, too, by talking over with your Scoutmaster and boys in your troop the proposition of going to camp as a troop unit, each one of you fellows who attend camp as such save \$2.00 on your camp fee.

Troops can register as a unit by depositing at Headquarters \$1.00 each for a minimum of eight boys, and specify that one of their Scoutleaders will be with them at camp.

A number of troops have already signed up in the various camps for favorite camp sites. Get busy now and bring this matter to a close by getting in your registration at Headquarters.

## HIKING DAYS ARE HERE

The writer just made a flying trip through our week-end camping grounds located in the Forest Preserves; namely, at Palos Park, Kiwanis-South, Fort Dearborn-West, and Dam No. 2-North. While on this trip he wondered just how many troops in Chicago were really availing themselves of the fine opportunities afforded within the Forest Preserves for week-end hiking and camping.

A few Scouts were on hand, camping at each of the sites, but not nearly as many as should have been. Scoutleaders, let's get busy and keep the "Out" in Scouting." This is the life of our Scouting Program. Hiking and Camping appeal to every Scout. The weather man has given us most excellent hiking weather. We have almost the ideal in camping sites, so let's give our boys the experiences they are seeking by getting them out into the "Great Out-of-Doors."

## OFFICIAL BOY SCOUT SHOES

The National Headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America realized the necessity of the adoption of an Official shoe for the Boy Scouts of America.

After years of research by a committee composed of Army Officers and Executives of the Boy Scouts of America, certain style shoes were adopted, and a manufacturer chosen who in the estimation of the committee had the merchandising possibilities and a reputation of quality of production that was so essential in the manufacture and distribution of your Official Boy Scout shoe.

The Excelsior Shoe Company of Portsmouth, Ohio, whose first advertisement appears in this issue, was finally chosen to be the authorized manufacturer of the Official Boy Scout shoe.

The styles of shoes selected by the Boy Scouts of America represent styles which are suitable for every requirement of the Boy Scout, in his social, school and Scout life.

In this current issue of Scoutcraft, the advertisement of The Excelsior Shoe Company features the new Official Camp shoe. The Camp shoe is designed so as to meet the requirements of the Boy Scout in his Camp life. This is a Moccasin shoe, and is so constructed as to give foot comfort and the best possible service in the rough usage required by it by the Scout. The soft, pliable, sturdy uppers of Elk skin, the serviceable and durable outsole which is of Grcord construction, the Bellows tongue which will keep dirt and moisture from entering the shoe, the reinforced welt attached to the outsole which creates an almost waterproof condition, the inside ankle pad which is a protection to the ankle bone in marching and hiking through the woods, and other snappy features that will appeal to you Scouts, make this shoe one of the most popular numbers of the newly adopted styles of Official Boy Scout shoes.

Leading shoe merchants are now displaying the full line of Official Scout shoes.

See the Excelsior advertisement for address of your nearest dealer. Parents and Scouts are invited to call at the nearest dealer and inspect these shoes. There is no obligation to buy. Any Scout who is hard to fit may have the personal attention of Mr. G. W. Smith and Mr. Ben Teasdale, who will call at his home at no extra charge.

Address: Mr. Ben Teasdale, Mr. G. W. Smith, care The Excelsior Shoe Company, Room 1718 Republic Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

## TENNIS ENTHUSIASTS

A great many Boy Scouts are interested in the game of tennis and do a good deal of playing.

The Chicago Tennis Association is desirous of finding out how much interest there is among Scouts in the game of tennis. Providing there is a large enough number of boys interested not only in playing but in receiving instruction in the game, the Chicago Tennis Association will offer a trophy for a city-wide tournament for Scouts to be played on Saturday afternoons beginning early in June.

The winners in different parts of the city could come together for a central finals. If you are interested, please notify Mr. Haun, our Activities Director, 37 South Wabash Avenue.

As to instruction, at least one or two lessons will be given free of charge to every Boy Scout who shows a desire to get same. This, of course, will have to be done in class work. If you are interested in this instruction, also notify Mr. Haun.

The boys who show up well in the Scout Tournament will be given every opportunity to play in other tournaments in the city throughout the rest of the year.

In this Scout Tournament, only those boys who were not yet 16 on January 1st, 1928, will be admitted.

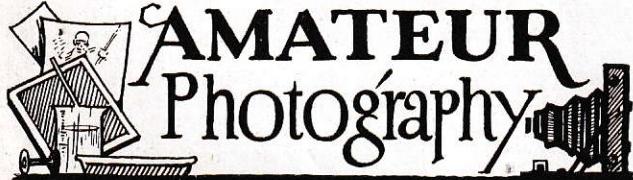
## WORLD JAMBOREE 1929

We have received word that plans are being formulated for the International Jamboree which is to be held the first two weeks of August, 1929, in England.

The Chicago Council will, no doubt, send one or more representatives. Now is the time for Scouts who are interested in this sort of activity and special honor to begin to prepare themselves as worthy members of the American contingent of outstanding Scouts.

Scouts who qualify for membership in the troop representing the United States are all experienced campers. They are Scouts who might be classed as experts in outdoor scoutercraft and campcraft. Owasippe holds in store this essential training.

No doubt a special camp will be held the season of 1929 for all Scouts who are interested in qualifying for membership in this troop of fine American Scouts.



By Mr. A. Flesch, Pres., Central Camera Company

## HOW MUCH SHALL I PAY FOR A CAMERA?

The price you should pay for your camera depends on the pictures you want to take with it. For example, in the  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$  inch size, you will find folding Kodaks with single lenses priced between \$8.00 and \$15.00 and the box Brownie at \$3.50. When there is strong sunlight these cameras will take very good pictures. The cost of a camera, however, is mainly in the lens; by paying more money you get a better lens. This means that if you are willing to pay a little more, \$20.00 to \$30.00 for a 1A Kodak with an F7.7 lens, you will be able to take pictures late in the afternoon and on slightly cloudy days that you could not take at all with the slower single lens. In the same way if you wish to go a step higher and buy, let us say a 1A Kodak Special with a still faster F6.3 lens you will be able to take good pictures on dull cloudy days. We have often had some one tell us of some particularly fine picture he had not been able to take because his lens was not fast enough for the weak light and which he could not duplicate again for any amount of money. A good camera gets such pictures. The same reasoning holds true for the still higher priced Graflex and Speed cameras which are fitted with F4.5 and faster lenses. Cameras of this type will take pictures in very poor light and snapshots even inside the house. In short, if you are deciding between two different cameras, buy one with the better lens and you will not regret your choice.

When answering advertisements please mention SCOUTCRAFT

## For Camp or Hike take SNAP SHOTS

You can live over again the fun you have had in camp or on your cross-country hikes, if you will take snap shots

Let us help you in selecting the camera and material to make this possible. We are more than glad to help you solve your photographic problems

### BROWNIES

\$2.00, \$2.75 and up

### KODAKS

\$5.00 and up

24 hour service on developing with the finest work obtainable

## CENTRAL CAMERA COMPANY

112 South Wabash Ave.  
Send for our Catalogue

**\$5.00**



*The Official Boy Scout Bugle*

## CONN CHICAGO CO.

Highest Grade Band & Orchestra Instruments and Accessories

62 East Van Buren Street  
Chicago

## Moving Pictures for Toy Machines

Largest selection, lowest prices. Comedies—Westerns—Cartoons—Scenics.

*Join Our Toy Film Exchange*

Special inducement to Boy Scouts joining before April 25, who bring in this ad.

EXCLUSIVE FILM SERVICE, 732 S. Wabash

(THE EAGLE—Continued from page seven)

silver became visible. It was the effect of sunlight reflected on the Amazon river. Soon they were over it and following its course. Jack was thrilled. As he looked down on the sluggish waters of the great stream, he remembered the many tales of adventure he had read regarding it. Now he, himself, was viewing it with his own eyes. Ahead of him the coffee colored water twisted and turned through the tropical forest. Yellow trees with strange shapes, palms, bamboos, trees rising to lofty heights and short trees with great leaves, crowded down to the water's edge. Occasionally they passed over canoes, or dugouts, made from hollowed out logs, and the natives occupying these strange craft, looked upward at them with unconcealed surprise.

Hour after hour passed and the country became, if anything, wilder. In a short time they should be approaching their destination. Jack could not help but marvel at the ease with which they traveled, as compared to the obstacles and hardships they would otherwise have encountered. Instead of weeks, or months, spent on dangerous jungle trails and treacherous rivers, the swift plane was capable of covering the distance in less than a day.

The Eagle throttled down the motor so that his voice could be heard above its roar. He had been studying the general map of Brazil and comparing it with the crude

(Continued on page eleven)

# Scouting The AIR

By The Radio Editor

It is the editor's intention to make this column of practical interest to every reader who is interested in radio. If you are in need of advice, or technical information, put your questions in a letter and address it to the radio editor. The answer will appear in this department.

## LESS POWER FOR EASTERN STATIONS

### *South to Benefit by Equalization*

In a recent issue the Chicago Daily News ran an article by Robert Mack, that should be of interest to every radio fan. The most interesting portions of Mr. Mack's article follow:

By Robert Mack

Drastic curtailment of high-power broadcasting in the east and an early increase in the number of stations and the amount of power used in the south are seen by observers, as the most significant immediate effects of the equalization cause of the radio act as it has come out of the conference committee of congress.

Although much of the sting has been taken out of the clause by the mitigating language inserted in conference, it is expected that the federal radio commission will be bound to accede to the plain intent of congress that a redistribution shall be effected in order to establish an equality of transmission and reception service in the five zones.

Wait Coolidge Signature

General policies remain to be laid down by the commission as soon as the bill is approved by President Coolidge. These will determine whether the pruning process shall be applied to the zones now most thickly populated with broadcasting stations and using the most power. It is hardly likely in view of the overcrowding already existing in the ether that more stations will be added in each zone in order to bring it up to the level of the highest.

But the southern zone undoubtedly will get more power and probably more stations. Today its 102 stations use only about 47,000 watts of power all told. Many would like to boost the wattage and the policy of the commission is almost necessarily to grant such increases upon application and where the station's public service warrants. There are only about fifteen applications for new stations from the third zone and some of these may be granted. The third zone embraces Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida.

#### Big Stations Affected

The drastic power cuts probably will be suffered by such stations as WEAF, New York; WGY, Schenectady, and KDKA, Pittsburgh, each now employing 50,000 watts, and by WJZ, New York, 30,000 watts. They are the highest-powered stations in the country, with probably the widest consistent range of listeners. It was because they are clustered in the northeastern part of the country that much of the sectional prejudice arose which led to the congressional demand for greater equality in radio distribution.

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## BOOK NOTES

A few years ago some of us read in the daily newspapers of a remarkable dog. Three thousand miles away from home this shepherd collie had lost his master and his devotion carried him along the homeward trail for six months until he fell, faint with exhaustion and with worn, bleeding toes, at the beloved doorstep. Bobbie's story has now been told in a book by his master. It is a tale of courage and endurance and devotion that is truly great—and that is why

the book is called "**Bobbie—a Great Collie.**" It is written by Charles Alexander and published by Dodd, Mead & Co. for \$1.50.

The call of the sea is an irresistible call. Be we land lubbers or sea sharks there is a magic in the salt wave that at some time or another pulls our very heartstrings.

"I must go down to the seas again, for the call  
of the running tide  
Is a wild call and a clear call that may not be  
denied."

If only we could go, but how few can? There are some books that fulfill to a little extent that desire. One among them is "**The Cruise of the Cachalot,**" by Frank Bullen. It is a story of adventure on a whaling vessel,—adventure so real that one can smell the brine and hear the thrilling call, "Thar she blo-o-ws!" as one reads. There is an edition published by Dodd, Mead & Co., costing \$3.50 that is beautifully illustrated with pictures in color to match the spirit of the book. For boys who cannot afford this there is a rather nice edition published by the J. H. Sears Co. for \$1.25.

A book that deals with another phase of the sea is "**Ships and Cargoes**" by Joseph Leeming. It is written to reveal something of the romance of ocean commerce, and contains a lot of odd information about different kinds of sea craft; the variety of ports which they visit, from the great cities of the world to almost unheard-of places in the tropics; the various cargoes which they carry, from coal and sugar to tagua nuts. It is published by Doubleday, Doran & Co., and costs \$2.50.

Of course, everybody knows "Huck," that old rascal of the Tom Sawyer escapades, and many even know his own "Adventures." But the more one knows him the more one wants to keep him just as he is, and that is why Harper & Bros. have just brought out his book in its original dress, with the Kemble illustrations—just as Mark Twain himself say it in print for the first time. What a character "Huck" is, and what a genius he has for getting into all sorts of funny situations, all the while being in deadly earnest about them! "**The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn**" costs \$3.50 in this new edition but there is also a regular edition by the same publisher costing only \$2.50.

In these days when so many marvelous feats are being accomplished in the realm of science and invention it is well to travel back along the roadway of man's great discoveries to see what kind of beings were they who were responsible for our present age of marvels. "**The Young Folk's Book of Invention,**" by T. C. Bridges, published by Little, Brown & Co., serves that purpose admirably. It is also a handsomely made book for \$2.00.

Are there many boys who are familiar with "**The Boy Scouts Year Book?**" It is a yearly compilation, made by Chief Scout Librarian Franklin K. Mathews, of the best of the material that has appeared in the past years in **Boys' Life**—a large, attractive book, profusely illustrated. The 1927 volume is devoted entirely to sports. There are stories and articles on football, basketball, tennis, swimming, hunting, and many other subjects, all written by the favorite authors of Boys' Life. Published by D. Appleton, for \$2.50.

## TELEGRAPH-RADIO

Serious-minded young men willing to work for nominal salary; will be trained for positions paying \$160 to \$350 per month as railroad telegraphers and radio operators.

### Chicago Telegraph Institute

R. F. Turnell, Secy.

1338 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago

# STAMP LORE

## VENEZUELA STAMP PORTRAYS HISTORY

A reader asks: "What is the 'Apotheosis' of Miranda appearing on Venezuelan stamps? The words 'Apoteosis de Miranda,' the deification of Miranda, explain the issue of this stamp. Francisco Miranda, born in 1754, was the first leader of the Revolution which constituted Venezuela as an independent state and was the first step toward the freedom of the whole South American continent. After fighting under Washington, in 1783, he raised the standard of liberty in the south. Twice he was unsuccessful. In 1810, a 'junta' of the citizens proclaimed Miranda as commander-in-chief and provisional president of the republic. He was defeated by the Spaniards, betrayed into the hands of the Spanish and died in prison.

The lines on the stamp are meant to illustrate a long standing dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain as to the boundary line between the former and British Guiana. In 1886, the United States, on the strength of the Monroe Doctrine, intervened with the offer of arbitration, which was refused by Great Britain. In 1895 this offer was renewed and again refused; thereupon, President Cleveland suggested to the Congress of the United States that a commission should be appointed to ascertain what was the true divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana; this being done it will be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power, as a wilful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands, which, after investigation we have determined by right to belong to Venezuela. It was this statement of the President that threatened to lead to a rupture between the United States and Great Britain." We may add that the Miranda set and two postal cards were issued July 4, 1896, and were good for postage until November 4th.

### TO A POSTAGE STAMP

O, little square of vivid hue,  
Small symbol of strange Chance and Fate,  
Equipped with governmental glue.

White envelopes and pink and blue  
Impartially you decorate!  
O little square of vivid hue.

You'll bring a bill, a billet-doux—  
What destinies upon you wait!  
Equipped with governmental glue.

And calmly unconcerned when you  
Return a rhyme that's less than great,  
O little square of vivid hue.

Subscriptions old you may renew,  
Convey a heart, or make a date—  
Equipped with governmental glue.

How can you mock the foolish who  
Must always send the word—too late—  
O little square of vivid hue  
Equipped with governmental glue?

N. Y. Herald-Tribune

### GARDEN CITY STAMP COMPANY

Postage Stamps Bought and Sold

Superior Quality at Moderate Prices

Suite 314-16 108 N. Dearborn St. CEN-tral 5028

### Books You Should Own and Read

THE LONE SCOUT OF THE SKY, by James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, Boy Scouts of America.	\$1.00
"The Boys Story of Charles A. Lindbergh"	\$2.50
THE VOYAGE OF THE ROMAN D., by Barbara H. Follett	\$1.75
THE BOOK OF PIONEERS, by Everett T. Tomlinson	\$1.75
THE CUB ARRIVES, by Paul L. Anderson	\$1.75
THE BOY CRAFTSMAN, by Albert Neely Hall (Lothrop)	\$2.50
HANDICRAFT FOR HANDY BOYS, by Albert Neely Hall (Lothrop)	\$2.50
Two admirable books, the second continuing and supplementing the first. Instruction is given as to how to handle tools, equipment of workshop, and how to make things for indoor and outdoor pastimes—anything from cork toys to log cabins. Many suggestions as to how to earn money by means of handicraft. Many illustrations.	
AMERICAN BOYS' BOOK OF BIRDS AND BROWNIES OF THE WOODS, by Dan Beard (Lippincott)	\$2.50
Short tales and personal accounts of birds, animals, snakes, and other inhabitants of the woods.	
AMERICAN BOYS' HANDY BOOK OF CAMP-LORE AND WOODCRAFT, by Dan C. Beard (Lippincott)	\$3.00
Here's a book to fill with delight the heart of every honest-to-goodness outdoor boy.	
SHELTERS, SHACKS AND SHANTIES, by Dan C. Beard (Scribner)	\$1.75
Full directions for making everything in the line of shelters.	

FOR STAMP COLLECTORS  
A complete line of Stamp Albums. You will find here just the type of book you want.

### Brentano's Book Store

*The place where Scouts buy their books*

218-224 S. Wabash Avenue

About April 26th we will move to our new location in the Pittsfield Bldg., 55 E. WASHINGTON ST. where we will have a larger department of Boys' Books.

### ONE DOLLAR

Just enclose a dollar bill in envelope, address to A. HIPPCHEN, 105 No. Clark St., Room 210, Chicago, Ill., mention this advertisement. We will send you a packet of 50 different U. S., a packet of 100 diff. foreign, a packet of 100 diff. precancels, a packet of mixed foreign, and a packet of a thousand hinges, perforation scale and a stamp cataloging \$1.75 as a premium.

### UNITED STAMP COMPANY

Established 1892

Cancelled U.S. and Foreign Stamps for collectors  
A large stock of Albums, Packets, Sets, Hinges and Supplies always on hand

1149-50 MARQUETTE BLDG., 140 S. DEARBORN ST.  
CEN-tral 1930 CHICAGO, ILL.

(THE EAGLE—Continued from page nine)

chart showing the location of the ancient temple. "We ought to be within a few miles of the ruins," he said. "Keep a good lookout, Jack, we can't afford to waste gasoline on needless search."

Jack heartily agreed and picking up a pair of field glasses began to scan the country with great care. For over an hour they circled and searched without avail. Their situation was far from being pleasant and they were about to despair. They did not dare linger too long for fear of using up too much gasoline. To play safe they must have sufficient left for their return trip. There were but few clear spaces available and a forced landing in the jungle might mean death to both of them.

Just as the Eagle was about to head back toward the coast and safety, Jack gave a glad cry and pointed excitedly off into the distance.

(To be concluded)

